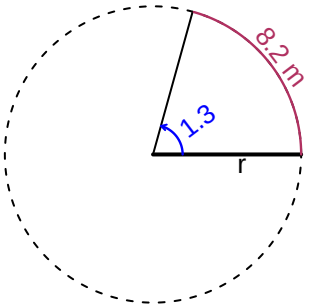
Name: Date:

Trig Final (SLTN v662)

- You should have a calculator (like Desmos) and a unit-circle reference sheet.

Question 1

In the figure below, we see a circle and a central angle that subtends an arc. The angle measure is 1.3 radians. The arc length is 8.2 meters. How long is the radius in meters?

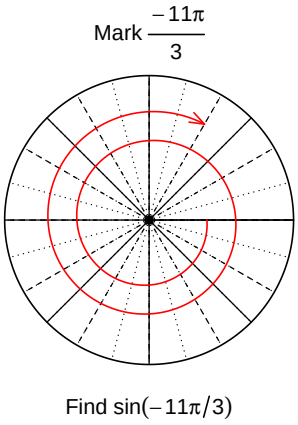


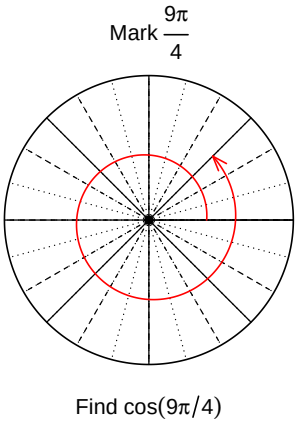
$$\theta = \frac{L}{r} \qquad r = \frac{L}{\theta} \qquad L = r\theta$$

$r = 6.308$ meters.

Question 2

Consider angles $\frac{-11\pi}{3}$ and $\frac{9\pi}{4}$. For each angle, use a spiral with an arrow head to **mark** the angle on a circle below in standard position. Then, find **exact** expressions for $\sin\left(\frac{-11\pi}{3}\right)$ and $\cos\left(\frac{9\pi}{4}\right)$ by using a unit circle (provided separately).





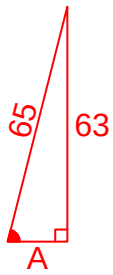
$\sin(-11\pi/3) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\cos(9\pi/4) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

Question 3

If $\sin(\theta) = \frac{-63}{65}$, and θ is in quadrant IV, determine an exact value for $\cos(\theta)$.

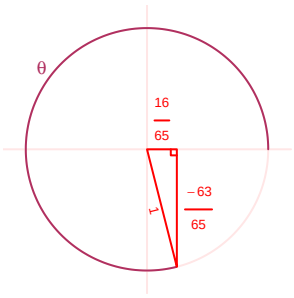
Ignore any negatives and the quadrant, and draw a right triangle (based on SOHCAHTOA) in standard (quadrant I) orientation.



Solve the Pythagorean Equation

$$A^2 + 63^2 = 65^2$$
$$A = \sqrt{65^2 - 63^2}$$
$$A = 16$$

Rescale the triangle so the hypotenuse is 1. Reflect the triangle into Quadrant IV in a unit circle.



$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{16}{65}$$

Question 4

A mass-spring system oscillates vertically with a frequency of 6.42 Hz, an amplitude of 8.49 meters, and a midline at $y = -2.42$ meters. At $t = 0$, the mass is at the midline and moving up. Write an equation to model the height (y in meters) as a function of time (t in seconds).

Any of these equations would get full credit.

$$y = 8.49\sin(2\pi 6.42t) - 2.42$$

or

$$y = 8.49\sin(12.84\pi t) - 2.42$$

or

$$y = 8.49\sin(40.34t) - 2.42$$